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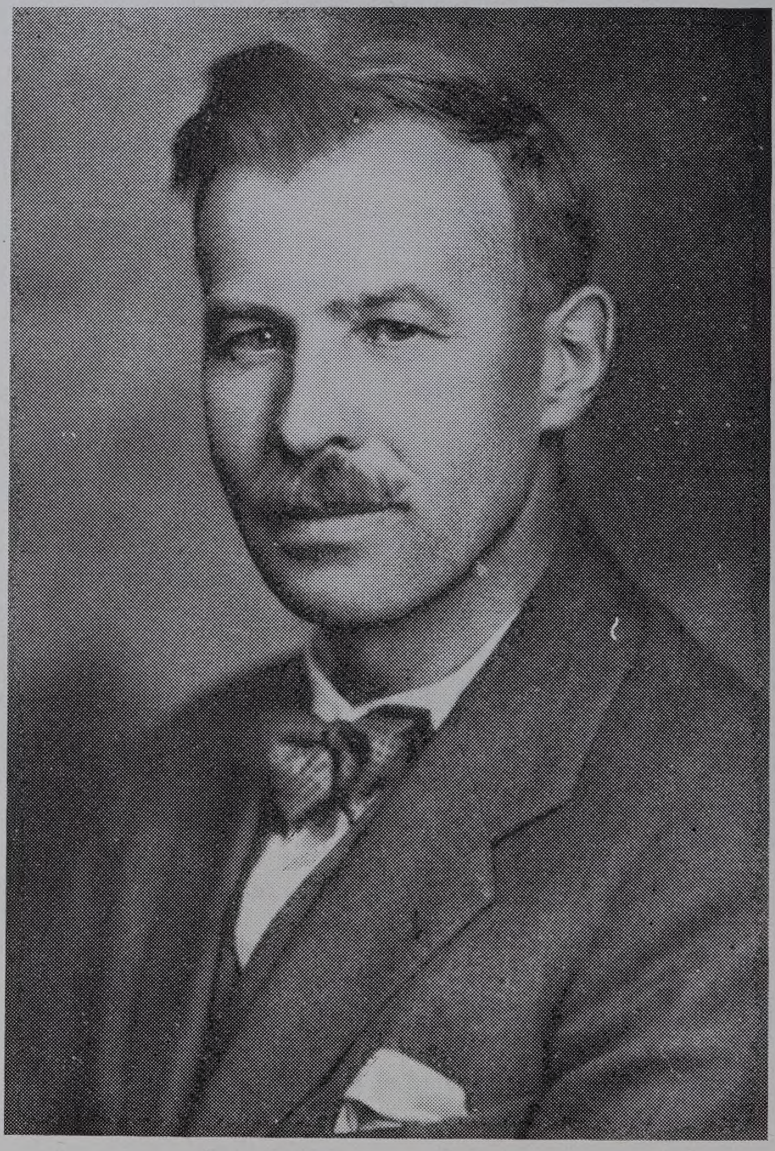


Robert Charles Wallace, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.G.S., F.R.S.C.,
President of the University of Alberta

Kindness of "The Gateway."

The graduates of a university are her loyal sons and daughters, frank in criticism, constructive in thinking, sensitive to the standing and repute of their own Alma Mater. May I hope that it will be my good fortune, as one who missed contact with the alumni of this University in their student days, to establish that contact through their deep interest in the affairs of the University, their frank and open criticism when criticism is needed, and their unwavering support of all that will make for the best in university life? The University means very much to those that call her their own. She will need more than anything else their loyalty, their affection and their support.

ROBERT C. WALLACE,
President.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS, OCTOBER 10, 1928

By Robert C. Wallace

Mr. Chancellor:

It is, sir, with a deep sense of responsibility that I accept from your hands the Presidency of this University, and assume the mantle of my distinguished predecessor. The vision and foresight which have been expressed through him in practical form on this campus found their realization because the young province had before it a true ideal of education, and met the practical needs of the day in a way which will make possible the fulfilling, in due course, of the needs of the future when they arise. Because of that early vision, one may take courage and go forward. I would indeed be ungrateful and I would fail to express my innermost feelings, were I not to say that the indications of goodwill to me and mine from many quarters, within and without the University, have greatly heartened me for the task.

We live at a time when the educational process, and educational institutions, are undergoing the closest scrutiny. The widespread participation in high school and university education, with the ever-increasing need for staff, buildings and equipment, has raised the issue in a very practical form. The very tools of education—the subjects of curricula—have been called into question, and the more fundamental issue as to whether education can do much to develop qualities or lack of qualities, which come from the former generations, or whether, after all, heredity is not a dominant and controlling factor has been much to the front in psychological research. And some who have had advantage of higher education may be found to say, forgetful of what education has meant for them, that there are too many students in the universities today. It is imperative under conditions such as these that we examine the faith that is in us, in order that our declaration be unequivocal and our vision clear.

In the first place, the University is here to meet the practical needs of the province and its people. The services of the professions, essential to the maintaining of the standard of culture of our civilization, can only be performed if men and women are trained in present day knowledge and aptitude for these professions. The difficulties incident to the pioneering life in a new country cannot be solved unless the trained scientist is continuously at work on the problems of plant and animal disease and of the development of the raw resources of the country, and has a vision far beyond the problems of today or tomorrow to the policies of the future. And the human needs of the people of our outposts, the study of the mixing of our races, the interacting of the environment on people and people on environment, all these are within the scope of the University which is here to serve a people which has a faith to support it.

Secondly, the University stands rooted to the ideals of democracy. The Anglo-Saxon people have espoused a system of government which has as an essential condition to its success the faith that men and women can be trained to think for themselves. That condition is as yet far from fulfilment, and democracy as a system of government is as yet far from achieving success. But no system of government has ever sounded or can ever sound a challenge to educational institutions so profound as does the system which we have adopted and in which we must unhesitatingly believe. In accepting that challenge we must be prepared to contribute more and more to the cause of higher education in order that a continuously increasing percentage of our young men and women may be trained to the ability to think clearly through the issues presented by the knowledge which they have acquired and to influence those around them to strive to the same process. Then will be achieved government based deep on the people's will.

Thirdly, the University stands for the

quest of truth. Not prejudice, not preconceived ideas or predilections, but a willingness to study and to estimate the contributions from any quarter sincerely given—that must always be the dominant note of any university that calls itself free. It has been the ideal down the ages and the most cherished possession within the halls of learning. To follow the gleam there is need not only of an open mind, but of a high courage. No work in philosophy or literature, science or social affairs will stand that has not the hallmark of truth and the underlying note of courage to maintain the truth. It is no light motto to adopt; it is no light task to undertake; but we are pledged by our motto and by our membership in the great body of institutions of higher learning the world over to seek only the things that are true.

And lastly, within these walls will be heard the quiet note of the good and the beautiful. Whatever may be the things that appeal to our innermost being, whatever may be the mode of expression by which we may give to the world the highest and the best that is in us, for this we must find a source in our university life. Not in any formal act or word, not in creed or formula will this inner satisfaction be found; but in the thoughts of the ages encased as jewels in their respective languages, in the attitude of the men and women of this institution of learning to life's deepest problems, in the ideal of beauty in buildings and campus, in the notes of this organ expressing life's highest sacrifice and life's eternal hopes. Those who will be proud to call this institution their Alma Mater will look back on their student days as the time when some of the difficult things in life were honestly faced and some measure of satisfaction came into life and remained in life from the quest of the things that are beautiful and of good report.

We of the University, sir, are building not for today nor tomorrow, but for a time as long as civilization shall endure on these western plains; for no man of prophetic vision would dare to contemplate the time when the university would not exist as the summit and coping stone of the aspirations and achievement of the people. If we are fully possessed of that long-distance vision, we will realize that when the time comes for us to pass our burdens on to other shoulders it will count to our credit not so much that we shall have moved forward, important though that be, but rather that the vision of that distant goal shall have become still clearer, and that there shall have been no step misdirected and no wrong trails taken in whatever progress may have been made towards that goal.

CANADIAN FOLK-SONGS

By Roy McKeen Wiles

What is Canadian folk-music? Where and by what people are Canadian folk-songs sung? What could the majority of us say in reply to a foreigner who accused Canadians of having no native folk-songs? Does there exist in this country a body of folk music as characteristic of our national spirit as those collected in England by Mr. Cecil Sharp are of that country? These are a few of the questions suggested by an article which recently appeared in an Edmonton newspaper, announcing three folk-lore festivals to be held in the next few months in Victoria, Vancouver and Toronto. Since newspapers readers already know about the encouragement given to folk-lore by the Canadian Pacific Railway, it will not be necessary to give details of the results up to the present. But it may be of interest to consider the matter of folk-songs in Canada from the historical point of view in order to discover what kind of songs one may expect to find among the people of Canada.

In the first place, it might be well to make clear precisely what the term "folk-song" means. There are people who would use the word to signify any song, no matter what its origin, which, through long usage, has become adopted as a favorite by a large group of people. Such a definition excludes immediately all so-called "popular" songs which have only a passing appeal. But songs like *Annie Laurie*, *Old Black Joe* and *O Canada* are not eliminated by this definition, although they should be, for they are not folk-songs. The mere fact that a song is sung by a large number of people does not justify the application of the term "folk-song." A genuine folk-song is one whose origin is hid in the obscurity of time, one whose melody cannot be ascribed to any one composer. It is not even known when or by whom any given folk-song was first sung. There is no doubt that many folk-songs of European nations go back to the days of the wandering minstrels, the troubadours, the *jongleurs*, the minnesingers, just as some ballads—the analogous form, in literature—might be traced ultimately back to the minds of mediaeval versifiers. But folk-songs were handed down by oral tradition from grandfather to grandson (the transmission being accompanied by more or less change in melody, rhythm or text), and thus they really express emotions felt by the "folk" or people rather than those of one author alone. A proper definition of the term folk-song should therefore include the elements of community authorship and oral transmission.

Now, are there are Canadian folk-songs? Perhaps one is apt to reply at once, "Canada is too young. Her people have not lived in her territories long enough to develop and hand on to succeeding generations any songs characteristic of the spirit of the country." But such a reply is "to rash, too unadvis'd, too sudden." One should be reminded of the history of the folk here in British North America (Old English *folc*, meaning people, nation). Before the white man came to settle, two races dwelt in what is now Canada. In the far north were the Eskimos, and in the forested areas bordering on the waterways lived the Indians. Then in the beginning of the seventeenth century, settlers came from France, followed soon by Englishmen, Scotsmen, Irishmen. In the last few decades the population has received increments from other European nations both Teutonic and Slavic. All these various peoples are now called by the one term *Canadian*. What then can be meant by the term *Canadian* folk-songs?

Characteristic songs and dances have existed with all peoples, primitive or civilized, from a remote period, for it is universally instinctive in man that he should express his emotions in rhythmic melody or movement. As a rule the

rhythms among more primitive peoples are so complicated as to seem chaotic to more "civilized" ears; and often the melodies fail to arouse the proper emotions in the breasts of sophisticated white men. Now, those two aboriginal tribes, the Eskimos and the Indians, were both more or less primitive peoples. I am not familiar with the music of the Eskimos, but investigation has shown that as a people they are fond of music. It is certainly to be expected that songs not lacking in interest to other Canadians would be found in abundance among a race so rich in folk-tales as are the Eskimos. Their kinsmen, the North American Indians, have many songs. For white men they seem more or less primitive, but usually there is a peculiar wild beauty in them which appeals to those who can catch their spirit of intense emotion. The frenzied sounds uttered in the war-dance, the medicine-man's incantations, and the desolate wail of the lament for the dead probably would not seem beautiful to most of us; but certainly the hunter's song of triumph, the lover's serenade, the mother's lullaby should be very beautiful. I have heard only a few Indian folk-songs and none from the lips of an Indian. One wonders whether the Eskimo and the Red Man have ever had a chance to sing their songs at a folk-lore festival.

History directs our attention next to the French-Canadians, who form a very large percentage of the nation's population. It was primarily among the French-Canadians of Quebec that the recently inaugurated folk-song movement arose. In that great Eastern province one finds a singing people, folk who have music in their hearts and on their lips. What do they sing? Whence came those rousing tunes sung by M. Charles Marchand and his compatriots? They are folk-songs, but did they spring into being in Canada or in the homeland? Did the habitant learn his songs from his forbears, or from the trees, streams, lakes, hills, birds, which surrounded him in his new home? Many songs, some of them folk-songs, were brought from France by the seventeenth century settlers. The boatman's song, for instance, which charmed Thomas Moore on his visit to this country, was set to a tune brought into Canada by early settlers. Mr. J. Murray Gibbon points out in the introduction to his volume *Canadian Folk-Songs*, that this same tune is still sung in the old land. Of a great many well known songs of French Canada it may be said that they consist of new stanzas set to old French tunes. Mr. Gibbon mentions *Un Canadien errant*, *Vive la Canadienne* and *En roulant ma boule roulant*, all of which were sung (the first two with other words) in old France. Obviously these imported chansons are songs of the folk whether they came originally from France or not. But our question is whether the new environment in Canada gave rise to songs which reflect both the heart of the people and the new kind of life. It would be idle for me to repeat what Mr. Gibbon has phrased so admirably in the introduction above referred to. It is enough to point out here that since the early years of the eighteenth century many beautiful folk-songs have been inspired by the roving life of the *coureur de bois*, the raftsman, the *voyageur*, by the sound of the mill and spinning-wheel, by the vigorous movement of the dances, by the spirited tales of adventure and courage in North America. These are *Canadian* folk-songs.

If, now, the trend of history is kept in mind, it will be obvious that one should consider what folk-songs may be found among the English-speaking population of Canada. One should not have to seek far for English, Scottish, Welsh and Irish songs, especially among the people of the older provinces. Nova Scotia, for example, should be as rich in folk-songs as she is in ballads. The Maritimes should be a rich hunting-ground for the collector of folk tunes not only of Indian and French, but of English, Scottish, Irish and Dutch origin. It is likely that many of the tunes derive originally from the old countries and did not come into being on this side of the Atlantic. But there certainly must be an abundance of

native songs inspired by the joys, sorrows, adventures and triumps of "Bluenoses." What of the sailor's chanteys that must have been sung on board those famous wooden ships that sailed the seven seas? In Ontario, the other stronghold of English speaking people in Canada's early history, there may likewise be a large body of native folk-music, together with many imported tunes. To collect and write down these folk-songs as has been done already with the ballads in Nova Scotia, is a task which ought to be performed very soon, if the coming generations are to have any of them at all. Modern ways of living have left no time even for country people to sing the songs of their fathers. If they sing at all, the tune is more likely to be *Ramona* than *O, No, John!* One would like to think that before long there would be folk-lore festivals not only in Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, but in all the provinces, and that both native and imported songs of the British folk would be sung at the same gathering with the songs of New France. *Tout comprendre, c'est tout pardonner* can be said of both sides. How *comprendre* better than by singing together?

One more group of folk-songs in Canada remains to be considered. They are the songs brought into the country within the last few years by settlers from various sections of Northern Europe outside the British Isles and France. The Norwegian has his songs, as well as the man from Poland, from Russia and other countries which are well represented in Canada. Folk-lore in its many aspects is decidedly alive among these new Canadians and their songs should not be allowed to drop out of existence. While they are importations, not products of this soil and climate, these folk-songs should be encouraged. No better medium could be devised for fusing together all the varied elements of a population than the music of the people's hearts. Men must agree when they sing each other's songs.

There can be no question, then, that there are in Canada folk-songs from almost every part of Europe. Are they to be kept alive? If people are happy they will sing. Should they not be encouraged to sing the songs of their ancestors rather than the light but often unmusical creations which continue to emanate in almost alarming numbers from the jazz-centres of the continent? Better still, there should be lively encouragement for the singing of new songs, inspired by life in Canada. Folk-lore festivals constitute one very effective way of giving this encouragement. It may well be that there is no lack of native folk-songs; they need only to be discovered. Canada owes much, and in future years will owe more, to the spirit which prompted the Canadian Pacific Railway to inaugurate the folk-festivals. It is to be hoped that the next few years will witness further developments in all provinces. One thing now lacking is an inexpensive collection of such folk-songs as have been collected, particularly those originating in this country. The need for a book of Canadian songs of all kinds is strongly felt in the schools and homes of Canada. When this need is satisfied Canadians will be united by a stronger bond than any yet felt—the songs of the folk.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SMALL DEBTS

By Frank Newson

In beginning I should define a small debt. According to our Rules of Court for any debt, tort or breach of contract, for which $100 or less is claimed, there is a special procedure provided which is at once cheap and simple. Technical errors in pleading are not regarded; there is a reduced tariff for the fees of the Clerk of the Court, and taxed solicitors' fees, *i.e.*, payable by the loser, are fixed at 10% of the amount recovered in a defended action and 5% in an undefended action. The original object of the procedure was that parties could act for themselves and save further costs. Some few do, but the great majority continue to act through lawyers, and are represented by lawyers or students, for students may appear in court, and counsel are not gowned. Most small debt actions are undefended; are concluded speedily and profitably, and are used in the ordinary course of business by many mercantile houses. Throughout this article I shall refer mainly to defended actions, as there the personal element enters.

In olden times an individual whose person or property had suffered at the hands of another received compensation either in value or in satisfaction, by retaliation on the person or property of the offender. If the latter had already left this world, the punishment was passed on to his kin and might be termed the levying of distress in its keenest and most primal sense.

Two aspects of retaliation are discernible here, the aspect of property value recovered by means of a raid on the assets of the "defendant," and the spiritual satisfaction of revenge taken out upon his hide.

With civilization casting its mellowing influence on human nature, all but the most voilent of altercations are transferred to the Courts of His Majesty the King. The two categories may still be noted. Some actions are commenced to recover damages incurred, but others have as their motive the old craving for revenge. Most legal practitioners are familiar with the man who comes in and says, "John Doe owes me three dollars. Go after him for it and you can keep all you get." This man's satisfaction lies in knowing that he has called his opponent's bluff and forced him to pay. It is a modified spirit of revenge. In the Supreme and District Court there are doubtless many spite actions, but there is nearly always the possibility of recovering a satisfactory sum as well. In the Small Debts Court, however, the sum sued for cannot exceed $100, and is frequently much less. The opportunity for profit diminishes with the amount sued for, and to a corresponding extent the spirit moving the litigant must be more and more that of revenge. It must not be inferred that it is impossible to emerge from a small debt action a richer man than on commencing, but when the sum sued for sinks below twenty dollars and the trial is anything more than a formality it is difficult to be ahead of the game. In most cases where very small amounts are sued for, if he has been well advised, the litigant knows that he cannot win from the standpoint of dollars and cents. These are the cases where the plaintiff goes to the defendant to collect $10.00 and the defendant sneers and says, "Try and get it." The plaintiff thereupon does try and probably succeeds. By the time all costs are paid he is not a richer man, but the defendant is most certainly a poorer one and the plaintiff is satisfied. So much for the plaintiff's side. Now for the defendant.

Why does a man knowing he owes a debt refuse to pay it? Some refuse because they think the plaintiff is neither legally nor morally entitled to payment. Some men refuse because they pay for nothing unless forced to do so. When they are first approached they intend to

bluff, and it needs a small debt summons to call their bluff. Others refuse to pay even when sued, for they rest secure in the knowledge that they are execution-proof, everything they possess being in the names of their wives. This method of escape is more effective in large debt actions, as it is seldom that a man of any standing does not own a chattel of some kind. Some refuse simply because they are "ornery" or because they have been offended by the plaintiff's manner in trying to collect his debt. Some of these are so near-sighted that they refuse to co-operate even in their own interest and allow the plaintiff to seize their goods under execution or their wages under garnishee proceedings.

It has been rumored that this Province will soon institute the penalty of imprisonment for small debtors who have the wherewithal, but refuse to pay. Three provinces, one of which is British Columbia, already have this provision. The establishment of such procedure would make a profound change in the attitude of debtors. A man may defy his creditors, and allow them to seize his chattels rather than betray that he cares, but to be threatened with incarceration is a horse of another color.

There is, however, the opportunity to allow the defendant to exhibit what might be termed the height of perversity. In some jurisdictions the plaintiff must pay the board bill of the defendant while he is imprisoned. A recalcitrant defendant to whom time means nothing may thus force the plaintiff to expend considerable money in trying to make him pay. This is not merely a flight of fancy. There is one case reported in which a poor old woman, with hardly enough to live on, imprisoned a defendant for non-payment of a debt. He cheerfully went to prison and showed every disposition to remain there indefinitely. At great personal hardship the old lady continued to pay his board-bill, until, after more than a year, her meagre resources exhausted and her frame emaciated from lack of proper food, she was forced to release him.

It is doubtful if anything could have made that man pay. He is the exception to the rule that a man may be persuaded to do anything if his interests lie that way, the function of the law being to weight the scales with punishment on one side, so that his interests would lie in that direction. On the other hand it may not be that he is an exception to the rule. He may have such a perverted view of his own interests that it is impossible to counter-balance them by an act of law.

Most citizens, however, have an abhorrence of jail and an inclination to dispose of their own time in their own way. The institution of imprisonment for debt would cure most of those who refuse to pay their debts as a matter of principle. The only person still untouched would be that atavistic individual whose craving for retaliation, satisfied by causing expense to his creditor, outweighs all the instincts of the normal man.

NINE LIVES OF CATS

1. Fat-jaws was a wild cat-about-town. He was a great, handsome fellow and his disappearance, for weeks at a time, from mere domestic surroundings was only to be expected. When he was at home he scorned the house. Under the veranda his goings-out and his comings-in were always subject to question and sidelong glances. Severe cold weather, however, could drive him into the house, and more than once he let himself in by springing up and turning the door-knob with his great fore-paws. Once in, he generally sat quiet and sleepy, licking his large fat jowls. He even submitted to being carried about by the baby, though the rest of the family avoided his presence like that of an enemy.

2. Gray-paws was a contemporary of Fat-jaws, though it has not been definitely established that there was any relationship between them. Yet certainly they were different enough to be brothers. For Gray-paws was a home-lover, content to drowse before the fire and eat tid-bits in the kitchen. He was decent and respectable, and even an occasional mouse was enough to create a little flurry of excitement in his life.

3. Archimedes was the name given to a black and white kitten. The general belief was that he would become a cat of principles. But these hopes were vain, for he early showed less principle than would be expected from a grown cat of some experience. Even the sowing of wild oats should not be allowed to go to extremes—but what could be done!

4. Trefusa was a dainty lady who later acquired the nickname Jane for no known reason. She was a beautiful little cat, but she and her only kitten came to untimely ends at the hands of an assassin. They were cruelly chloroformed on the same day, and yet I think even the assassin's rough heart must have been somewhat wrung by so pitiful a death.

5. Walter-cat derived his name from that of his owner. His life was one of little distinction, but in death he achieved almost the glory of a martyr. He slept at night with many of his brethren on the cellar-steps. One night he was accidentally stepped on in the dark. He subsequently took fits and died. What added horror to the tender heart of his owner was that on the same night, perhaps in the same hour, Walter was enjoying himself at a party. He was hardly to be consoled when he heard that Walter-cat had expired thus, as it were, to the sounds of revelry.

6. Allie-cat belonged to Alexander, whose name was commonly contracted to Allie. I don't believe anyone was ever conscious of the ludicrous quality of the name. Whether his acquaintances among cats ever threw his name in his teeth and cast aspersions on his birth is a matter of which I am ignorant, but rather suspicious.

7. Elsie-cat, like the other two, had a mistress whose name was the same as his own. He later, however, became Nimmy. Nimmy was an epicure. He was particularly fond of ginger-snaps. The master of the house kept a supply on hand for the hungry night-hours, and cat and man frequently shared the cookies.

8. Trilby was an anachronism. A little white kitten, the child of wild parents, but innocent-looking as only a kitten can be, was named Trilby. The mistake, when it was realized, was never rectified and Trilby he remained. The little white kitten spat and struck out with his paws at the first person who touched him. The great white cat had tattered ears and a scarred face. His temper grew worse with the years until even the members of his household trembled in his presence and protected their ankles. He carried his scars, at last, like a gouty old soldier, almost unregretted, to the grave.

9. Leather-ears was the mother of nearly all the flock. Her ears were stripped of fur, quite grey and leathery, but no one knows how. Her greatest distinction came in death. She was found at

the bottom of the cistern, and it was strongly suspected that her unhappy end was deliberate. She had been lately bereaved of kittens, the last family being too much for anyone's hospitality. The motive seems sufficient, but whatever it may have been it was with sentiments of unmixed horror that her last resting-place was discovered. How pitiful must have been those final moments, as, with one mew of despair and grief, she cast herself into the cruel water.

THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF MENTAL TESTS

By C. B. Willis

This study presents data compiled from tests of intelligence administered to 2,128 children of age 6-16 years, of whom 476 were of foreign descent; together with illustrations of the uses of test results in school work. The pupils tested were in attendance at the Alex. Taylor and Eastwood schools, Edmonton.

In explanation, it might be stated that the Intelligence Quotient or I.Q. is a measure of ability, intelligence, or inborn capacity. An I.Q. of 100 means that a child is average in ability; in other words, one-half of all children have an I.Q. above 100 and one-half have an I.Q. below 100. The following table shows the percentage distribution of children at various mental levels, as found in this study, together with the rating applied to each class:

I.Q.	*Rating.*	
130 up	Genius or near genius	2%
120-130	Very bright	6%
110-120	Bright	17%
90-110	Average	50%
80- 90	Slow	17%
70- 80	Very dull or borderline	6%
Below 70	Feeble-minded	2%

It will be noted that the major portion of all children is grouped rather closely about the average. One is reminded of Lincoln's statement: "The Lord must have loved the common people—he made so many of them."

It was found that the children in Edmonton had a slightly higher average mental level, about 101.5 I.Q., than that found by Terman for American children. Edmonton children were somewhat more variable also, there being more very bright chlidren and more very dull children.

Children, classified according to the occupational group to which their father belonged, gave the following median or average I.Q.'s:

Unskilled labor	92
Farmer	87
Semi-skilled labor	96
Skilled labor	98
Clerical and business	104
Professional and upper business	113

It is quite evident from these figures that a man's occupation depends very largely on his intelligence, and it is quite possible to predict with a high degree of certainty the occupational group into which a boy will enter, by giving him an intelligence test at the age of 6 years. Common laborers whether foreign or Canadian were found to have the same median I.Q. Race or nationality have little to do with occupation. The differences between various groups—social or occupational—are not accidental, but are real differences, and like the differences in social groups in the older countries of Europe, represent differences in intelligence. There is a very real basis behind

social and occupational groupings.

Boys are neither higher in intelligence than girls, nor are they more variable. The semi-inter-quartile range for both is approximately the same. Children of British descent, of parentage from the north and west of Europe and of Jewish descent score approximately the same; while the Ukrainians, Italians and other races from the east and south of Europe make a considerably lower score, with negroes far below all others—the average negro having a mental status of about 80 I.Q. In the case of foreign children, none was tested who did not speak English well, and even then a generous allowance was made, in the interpretation of the results, for any possible language handicap.

Other investigations show similar results. Strachan found that negro children 5 or 6 years of age were of nearly the same I.Q. as whites, but as they grew older, they dropped further and further behind. Murdock found the following order of intelligence for races in Hawaii, the first being highest: Anglo-Saxon-Japanese; Anglo-Saxon; Chinese; Anglo-Saxon-Hawaiian; Korean; Chinese-Hawaiian; Portuguese; Hawaiian; Country Japanese; Porto Rican; Filipino. Racial crosses usually produced offspring scoring between the two parent races in mental level, but nearer the inferior race.

Of the very clever children, 125 I.Q. or above, the Jews had the largest percentage with 9.8%, Dutch and Germans were second with 5.5%, Canadians next with 5%, English, Scotch and French with 3.5%, and lower still mixed foreign, Scandinavian, Americans and Ukrainians with the other nationalities not represented. Jewish and Canadian children showed a wide range of ability, while English, Scotch and Americans showed little range. Canadians contributed about one-quarter of their proper proportion of feeble-minded; British born about one and one-half times their proportion; while other nationalities contributed double what might be expected from their proportion of the general school population.

It was found that children in the same family were much nearer in intelligence, on the average, than children from different families; variations within the family on the average being only half of that found for the whole population. Children near together in the family are slightly more alike than those farther apart, while twins, particularly similar twins, show considerably more similarity than even successive children in the same family. Twins average about 5 points of I.Q. lower in intelligence than their brothers and sisters. The second child in a family was found to be brighter than the first child in the same family, in 60% of the cases ,and slower in 40% of the cases. In general, younger children average about 2.5 points of I.Q. brighter than the next older child in the same family. The length of time elapsing between the birth of two successive children in the same family was found to give a small negative correlation with the difference in intelligence, births close together showing a slightly detrimental effect on the later child. The larger the family the less the average intelligence of the children and vice versa.

It was found that feeble-minded children almost invariably had a number of slow brothers and sisters and that very bright children had bright brothers and sisters—the feeble-minded very seldom having any brothers or sisters of average intelligence or above, and the very bright children very seldom having any brothers or sisters average or below. The theory was advanced that a feeble-minded child was usually just the slowest child of a slow family, produced in accordance with the ordinary laws of variation. However, about 10% of the feeble-minded had average or bright brothers and sisters, and it would appear that such children were feeble-minded as a result of accidental factors or neurotic heredity.

The children of leaders in the community were found to have a median I.Q. of 111—showing that democracy tends to choose the best for leadership. Members of the school musical festival chorus scored 103 and members of inter-chool

athletic teams 101, while pupils whose parents moved about a great deal aver aged 95 I.Q. and delinquent pupils 83.5 I.Q. The I.Q. of pupils leaving school in the various grades was as follows: Gr. VIII, 93; Gr. VII, 87; Gr. VI, 80; Gr. V, 72; and below Gr. V, 63.

The average I.Q. of pupils in Gr. VIII was 104 with a steady increase up to about 115 I.Q. for the average pupil in Gr. XI. It was found that virtually no child below I.Q. 75 reached Gr. VIII, and that virtually no child below I.Q. 90 reached Gr. XI. Evidently, the High School has a very highly selected group of pupils. The chances are less than 1 in 50 that a child in the slowest quarter of the population will ever reach Gr. XI and a child in the slowest half of the population has only one chance in 10 of ever reaching Gr. XI. The high school as at present constituted is unsuited to nearly all of the slower half of the school population. Other types of schools are needed for a great many of the children.

While mental tests do not reveal all sides of a child's make-up, they reveal one of the most important basic factors that a parent or teacher should know in guiding and training children. Frequent physical examinations are important; but frequent, thorough, systematic, mental examinations made by experts are absolutely essential as a guide to every parent. Industry is an excellent characteristic, but no amount of industry can bring a child of I.Q. 100 so that he can compete on equal terms, either in school or in later life, with the child of I.Q. 130.

The Measurement of Intelligence was found to be of use in the following situations:

1. Sectioning of classes according to I.Q.
2. Grading promotion and retardation.
3. Placing of new pupils.
4. Extra promotions.
5. Locating pupils not putting forth their best efforts.
6. Treatment of delinquents.
7. Vocational guidance.
8. Locating feeble-minded children.

Particularly is such work of interest to the parent in the child's vocational guidance. All parents should obtain expert advice along this line after having had a mental test given the child. Too often does a clever parent try to make a scholar, a business man or a professional man of a boy of I.Q. 90 who wishes to be a farmer or mechanic, and would make good as such. It is predicted that in the near future all children will be given a mental test and the results obtained will be used together with what can be found out about their natural aptitudes, in mapping out their later school career and in giving them vocational guidance.

The foregoing article is an abstract of a thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy at the University of Toronto. Dr. Willis is principal of Eastwood Public School, Edmonton, Alberta.—Editor.

EDITORIAL

"Work while you work and play while you play—
That is the way to be happy and gay."

The rime suggests an incompatibility of work and play that can be accounted true only when work is drudgery and play is a relief from that misfortune. Work and play could very well live in the some house together if work were to have some of the qualities of play, and if the play in which people indulged were of the higher types of leisure employment. To make work and play live happily together in this way is one of the purposes of the secondary schools' course of study. The aims of the high school, we read in the Handbook for Secondary Schools of Alberta, are—(1) To prepare the individual for efficient participation in the duties of social, civic, political, and family life; (2) to prepare the student to become an efficient economic factor; (3) to prepare the student for activities whose primary purposes are personal development and personal happiness, through the correct use of his leisure time.

There is a hopeful tone to the statement of these aims which is suggestive of our Western optimism. Some people criticize them as nothing more than pious hopes; but they receive significant endorsation from President Wallace in his recent addresses throughout the province. In one of these addresses the President even extended these aims to include those of the University when he said:

> "The new viewpoint in education is to fit men and women for life, and in carrying out that new ideal, especially in our western universities, it is necessary to link up more closely education with industry, and it is to meet the changing needs of the modern world that we must model our school curriculum . . . . Our educational system must meet the demands of a new and pioneer country and at the same time it must keep high those ideals which inspire men when the affairs of the day are over to withdraw into the inner room of their minds well furnished with the treasures of the past, there to live with the masters of all time."

It could hardly be maintained by an unprejudiced observed that these aims are being completely realized in the province at the present time. For example, the work studies and the play studies at the University are entirely divorced from each other. After the first year, there is nothing in any of the courses of the professional schools to provide students with an "inner room of their minds well furnished with the treasures of the past, there to live with the masters of all time." It is not to be inferred that studies of the professional students are not the works of masters; but it is suggested that these students as a rule have specialized interests that cannot bring about that "personal development and personal happiness" which leaders in the province have said are desirable.

There seem to be three possible remedies for a situation in which the students of the technical faculties have their interests confined to special forms of study. The first of these is the broadening of the professional courses to include the so-called cultural interests. Such a remedy is not likely to meet with ecstatic favor by the students who already feel themselves over-

burdened by the length and weight of their terms of study. The second method is that of the present provision of Arts courses and degrees for professional students interested in the humanities. The institution of the combined courses is a real attempt to meet the need; but unfortunately the courses are not popular, a fact probably due to a feeling that five or six years after matriculation is long enough to spend on preparation for making a living.

There seems to be only one other method left by which the University could hope to foster interests which our leaders think necessary to the well-being of even the graduates of the professional faculties. We refer to the possibility of raising the general standard of popular interests throughout the province. One sometimes hears the remark that a certain graduate does not reflect credit to his university. It is far more likely true that he reflects the culture of the community in which he lived his early years, than the culture of the university in which he spent from three to six years of his early manhood. When he reaches the university the main current of his interests is already established. The work of higher education can hope only to further and develop those interests. If the student's community has established "those ideals which inspire men when the affairs of the day are over" the university need not be anxious about the cultural interests of its professional graduates.

The attempts that the University is making to raise the standards of intellectual interests are sincere and significant. Sincerity was with the founders in the beginning and it has not been absent since. "In making our first appointments," said Dr. Tory in his first address to Convocation, "we have determined to begin with those subjects which everywhere by common consent are considered the subjects which should form the foundation upon which to build. These are: English Language and Literature, the Ancient and Modern Languages, History, Pure and Applied Mathematics, Physics." In all later development of the University these have continued to be fundamental. But the process of intellectual development is slow at best, and in Alberta the rather necessary counter attraction of making a living has tended to obstruct the growth of interest in the masters of all time.

But the University has not waited at the fountain for those who wish to come to drink. The Department of Extension has bottled up a lot of the waters of life, blessed them with much intelligence, and taken them to the needy. It is doubtful that any other university on the continent is so completely meeting the demands of thirsty minds.

These attempts are not unrelated to the vision of an educational system which "must meet the demands of a new and pioneer country" whose children are to "become efficient economic factors" and at the same time be prepared "for activities whose primary purposes are personal development and personal happiness, through the correct use of leisure time."

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

(From "The University of Manitoba Quarterly")

There was general regret in university circles during the past summer, when it was learned that Dr. R. C. Wallace, head of the Department of Geology, was to leave the University. The regret was shared by the people of Winnipeg and of the Province, for Professor Wallace is widely and favorably known. His outstanding work in science and education has made him conspicuous in academic and cultural circles. His unwavering devotion to the cause of the development of Manitoba's mineral resources has endeared him to the mining and industrial fraternity. All circles have accepted him for his many outstanding good qualities. Tempering the general regret at the loss of Dr. Wallace, there was a feeling of pleasure on all sides that his abilities were so well recognized in his appointment to the presidency of the University of Alberta, and that a sister Province was to profit from Manitoba's loss.

It is fitting that at this time some record should be left in the Quarterly of Dr. Wallace's career, and more particularly of that part of his life which was devoted to the University of Manitoba.

Robert Charles Wallace began to experience life in the Orkney Islands, Scotland, in June, 1881. One can well imagine that the skies were clear and the Orkney birds were singing. Receiving his earlier education at Kirkwall high school, the young Scot naturally drifted south to the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1901. Laden with hopes and ideals, not to mention a collection of University medals, he left Edinburgh and for a few years taught science in the Scottish high schools. On receiving an 1851 Royal Exhibition scholarship, Mr. Wallace went to Germany and in 1909 received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Gottingen. Returning to Scotland, he was a demonstrator in St. Andrew's University for a year.

Until 1910, lectures in Geology in the University of Manitoba were given by Professor Buller, of the Department of Botany. In that year, through the good offices of Dr. Buller, Dr. Wallace was persuaded to come to Manitoba as lecturer in Geology, where he has been in charge of the Department since that time. These eighteen years witnessed an enormous growth in the University. The Geology Department flourished. From a small beginning made before 1910, it has grown to occupy a position in the first rank of Canadian universities. Large numbers of students have flocked to the lectures in Geology and many of these who have specialized in this science are now pursuing advanced research in other universities and on the geological survey of Canada. Many others are engaged in economic work, particularly in the mining fields of Manitoba.

A large part of Dr. Wallace's scholastic life was devoted to scientific research work of a high order. More than fifty important papers and bulletins have appeared in recent years on such diverse subjects as isomorphism, mineral statics, economic geology, dolomitization, sedimentation, seasonal deposition and on phases of development of northern Manitoba, more particularly in connection with mineral deposits. It is to be hoped that his new duties will not rob him of the opportunities for geological research.

For three years, 1918-21, Dr. Wallace was absent from the University, when he administered an important office as Commissioner for Northern Manitoba. His headquarters were at The Pas and he earned an enviable reputation as a capable executive. This valuable experience doubtless proved an excellent pre-

paration for the work which he has now undertaken.

Dr. Wallace holds a prominent place in many learned societies. Since 1912 he has been a fellow of the Geological Society of London. An active member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, he was elected and served as a popular president of that body during the year 1924-25. A fellow of the Royal Society of Canada since 1921, he acted as vice-president of Section IV of the Society during the past year. His prominence in the mining circles of the country was recognized in 1924, when he was appointed as Canadian delegate to the First Empire Mining Congress, which met that year in London. While there, Dr. Wallace was honored by being elected Chairman of the Council of Delegates at the Congress. In 1925 he was made Chairman of the Industrial Development Board of Manitoba and was a member of the executive of that active body.

At no time in his life were Dr. Wallace's interests confined to the narrow sphere of his special field of work. He served on the University Council and was an active member of the Board of Studies. The years 1925-27 found him actively engaged as a member of the Review Committee on the Programme of Studies for the schools of Manitoba and chairman of the sub-committee on science subjects, and the year 1925-26, president of the Manitoba Educational Association.

Dr. Wallace took a great interest in church matters and was a firm supporter of Knox Church. His student classes there were extremely popular and on the occasions when he preached from the pulpit a capacity congregation greeted him. He was also one of the University's leading Extension lecturers and his services were in such demand that it was impossible for him to respond to all the calls which he received.

After serving efficiently in many University committees, his work as chairman of the Pensions Committee was a fitting climax to an excellent record. Largely through Dr. Wallace's efforts during the past two years a successful pension scheme for the faculty was evolved.

A tribute such as this to Dr. Wallace's record, abilities and worth, would be incomplete without reference to his outstanding qualities as a man. His enthusiasm in pursuing any work or duties had no bounds. At all times and on all occasions, he was modest. This was never an appearance of modesty, but the real thing, the modesty of greatness. No colleague who ever worked with him, has any but the most pleasant recollections of the association. Always approachable, unusually tolerant and broad-minded, he drew to him people of all walks of life and all shades of opinion.

Dr. Wallace leaves the University, the city and the Province with the unanimous regrets and good wishes of all circles of these communities. The University of Alberta must be congratulated.

COLONEL T. E. LAWRENCE

By H. R. Leaver

Across the desert rolled the clouds of war,
And in revolt the Arab chiefs arose
Against the Turk. At one blow Mecca fell,
But at Medina Feisal was repulsed,
And so retired upon the Hamra Hills.

Then Lawrence came; into their tents he came,
As an embodiment of their ideal;
And, as Pendragon, in the ancient days
Stirred hearts to ponder one great common cause,
So he inspired the simple Bedouin mind
To pledge allegiance to an Arab State.

Across the desert like a meteor,
He flashed into their councils and their hearts;
He stirred the ancient fire of nationhood,
So that Old Auda came, and Nasir Said,
And heroes of a hundred desert fights,
Whose private feuds and mad intestine wars
Division made 'twixt kindred and allies.
Yet these came with their retinue, and all
Embraced the one great purpose of revolt.

Yet he, the Mystic and philosopher,
The dreamer midst lost Empires of the East,
All ignorant of self and single aim,
Possessing greatness, let distinction pass
And all acclaim, lest envious minds account
His service merely foreign husbandry.
So, putting by the lustre of the deed,
Together with all shows and pageantry,
He turned repute into the Arab fold,
And shepherded a Bedouin fame.

Thereat
Desire woke from its desert lethargy,
And o'er the sandy wastes new fervency,
Like freshening breezes on the Red Sea shore,
Restored ambition to the Arab mind.
He roused them from their ancient prejudice,
Waived trivial scruples and the desert feud,
Forsook all petty circumstance, and sought
The Soul of an enduring State.

His mind,
The instrument of this Divine Event,
Was as a compass set toward the north,
Where lay Damascus. Neither treachery,
Nor strong injurious hate, nor wavering faith,

Disturbed the patience of his constancy.
When, saddened by mistrust, by doubting hearts,
By secret service with the enemy,
He felt the weariness of enterprise
That pales before the dawn of victory,
He sought the canopy of inmost thought
Where, dallying in the shade of ancient dreams,
He found refreshment, vigor, and domain.

Here, shrouded in the vesture of his dream,
He saw the ghostly images of things
Pass in their panoply to thriftless ends;
The pregnant past, the abortion of today;
The petty fiction, by its comment, raised
To function as the custom of the great;
Mount to its giddy height and then recede,
He saw the Arab movement as a wave
A venture in the ocean's enterprise
That leaves no track upon the restless main.

Yet in the desert he was one of them,
As one of them abode within the tent;
Knelt down in prayer with face turned Mecca-ward.
As one of them he shared the frugal meal,
And told the leisured tale with humorous ease.

With them he also drank the milk of war,
And shared delight of battle in the field.
By valorous deeds he won their hearts' esteem,
And by removal of the foreign yoke
Turned Destiny into a freer course.
They called him Lord and Shereef; for a name
The Engine-Wrecker; 'twas his sport
To prick the vital nerve of Turkish rule
That joined Medina to the northern coasts.

For two long years he tended this new Flower,
The blossom from the dunes of desert sand,
New-sprung from roots of Arab fellowship.
But in his vision of an Arab State,
There came as contrast to the passing dream,
The fields of Isis with their sturdy growth,
The Western peoples in united play.
He saw the hot simoon of jealousy,
The tribal feud, the passion of the past,
Darken the sky of Islam's dawning day,
And leave a parchéd bloom upon the sand.

1908+21=1929

WE ARE OF AGE

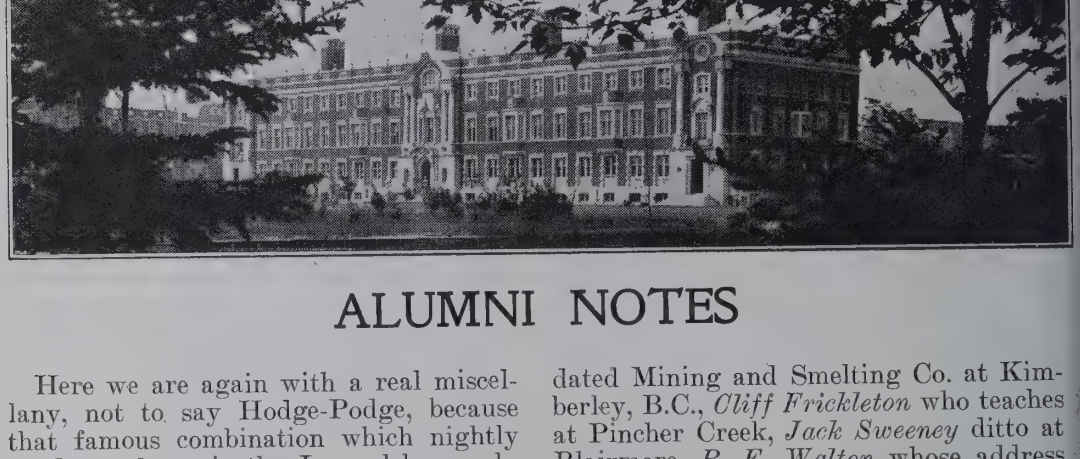
What are we going to do about this? Well, if present plans can be carried through it is hoped that trains converging on Edmonton on Saturday, May 11th, 1929, will carry a large number of alumni with a bit of green and gold ribbon on their coats and a desire to renew their youth in their hearts. Surely the work of the West piles up or is done by substitutes under demands less important than the call of one's Alma Mater. So let's have a real homecoming in the Spring!

Convocation Day is set for Wednesday, May 15th, and it is felt that most of those who come back will find it necessary to leave for their homes immediately afterwards. Hence a provisional program has been laid out for Sunday, Monday and Tuesday in the hope that most of the prodigals will arrive at the week-end. On Sunday evening there is the Baccalaureate Service, which together with an afternoon Organ Recital would give those who have never heard it an opportunity of listening to the Memorial to which they subscribed.

How would you like to sit again under some of your whilom professors with roll-call, gowns and notebooks banished? It is hoped that such opportunities will be presented on the Monday in order that we may feel again "how good it is to be here." For those long absent to whom the campus seems strangely dotted with new buildings there is the Senior Class Pilgrimage which usually winds up at the home of Chancellor Rutherford, where one is welcomed more than cordially.

Probably the meetings which would be looked forward to with the greatest zest would be the class reunions for which the afternoons of Monday and Tuesday would be largely set apart. For the classes up to 1920 it is considered that luncheons and teas at the homes of members would be far more intimate and friendly than elsewhere, but for the later classes other arrangements would have to be made. Imagine the thrill of gathering round a husky Alberta turkey with half a dozen or so of "the best class that ever graduated," or of tea in the lounge around a blazing fire, or of the strains of dance-music from the dining-hall, heard from the campus in front of Athabaska!

On Tuesday evening is the dinner and dance given jointly by the Association and the Board of Governors in honor of the graduating class. Think, if you will, of the big dining-hall of Athabaska packed with four or five hundred "ancient and modern"; with Dr. and Mrs. Tory (it is hoped) at the head table; with Reg and Jessie bustling round as of old; and with a mantle of good-fellowship over all. Come now, are you not "almost persuaded"?



ALUMNI NOTES

Here we are again with a real miscellany, not to say Hodge-Podge, because that famous combination which nightly heads a column in the Journal has probably been copyrighted by *Rache Dickson*, '27, who is on the staff here. After this extremely subtle introduction, nothing remains but to plunge into the news bag, which in this case consists of a closely-written sheet of cryptic notes backed by a sheaf of letters, clippings and jottings.

While on my travels at the coast I saw and heard very little of our grads. I did learn, however, that *W. C. Whiteside*, M.D. '28, is now at the Moses Taylor Hospital at Scranton, Pa., for P.G. work. Another '28 doctor, *Jimmy Brunton*, has settled down to practise at Rimbey, Alberta. *Earl Halpin*, the dentist there, will be remembered by some. *Hector MacLean*, Dent. '28, is now on the staff of the Lamont Public Hospital. *J. J. Taylor*, '28, is with the Can. General Electric at Peterborough, while *J. C. Jonason*, '28, and *H. A. MacGregor*, '28, are both on the staff of the Camrose Normal, the latter as science instructor. *Jack Kyle*, '28, is to be found at 46 Ontario Ave., Hamilton, and is, I suspect, with the Westinghouse people. *Kathleen Burgess*, '28, teaches at Waterhole (isn't is Fairview now?), and I rather think that *Mary Hunt*, '28, does the same at Davidson, Sask. Other members of this year's class heard of are *Pat Bowman*, who is in the engineering department of the C.P.R. travelling out of Lethbridge, *Fred Walton* who is with the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. at Kimberley, B.C., *Cliff Frickleton* who teaches at Pincher Creek, *Jack Sweeney* ditto at Blairmore, *R. E. Walton* whose address is Rossland, B.C. (also with the C.M. & S.?), *W. H. Cassels*, M.D., at Brandon, Man., and its most distinguished member, *Henry Marshall Tory* who sends in his membership fees with the promise of "news later" from Ottawa.

Over in the north lab., where the scientific farmers do their stuff, there is evidence of a sort of superiority complex. You'll not have to dig down far to ascertain its cause, which is simply that they've "bagged" another 1851 Scholarship (there are three for all Canada, I believe), and that the holder, *J. A. Anderson*, '26, '28, is even now at the University, Leeds, Yorkshire, away to a good start. Just tonight Treasurer Newson handed me a note from the previous Ag. winner of said plum, *C. L. Huskins*, '23, '25, and *Mrs. Huskins* (nee Marg. Villy), '22, which runs: "Our present address is "The Old Garden," Church Lane, Merton Park, London, S.W. 19. We should like to see any Albertans who got across this side of the water."

You must all know by now that the rugby team has been going great guns this fall. The day they whopped the Calgary Tigers there were some of "ours" not wearing green and gold who own the southern metropolis as home, viz.: *D. P. McDonald*, '26, '28, *Ross Henderson*, '26, and *Red McLaren*, '26. On the side-lines I ran into *George Haworth*, who prac-

tises in Bassano, and who told me that his brother *Dave* is to be found in Calgary (216 12th Ave.W.). *Ted Gowan*, '23, '25, who won his Ph.D. from Oxford, has been back for a short visit in Alberta and has now returned for further research work. Another '23 man, *Bev. Mair*, is occupying the chair of Physical Chemistry at Bryn Mawr for a time.

"*The Trail* is a welcome visitor," says *Dr. J. W. McKinney*, '17, of Berlin, N.H., "but I am afraid I can be of little assistance as regards news. I rather envy *Bob Hollies* with his colony of alumni—indeed I should be there; he reports three members of class '17, and *Wm. Forshaw* should make a fourth. One more and we would have almost half the class assembled for reunion. . . . Life here is pleasanter than in New York and work seems to be fairly successful too." An interesting item which should have appeared in the last issue appears in the Vital Statistics column regarding *W. M. Fleming*, '19, who is Assistant Supt. of the Dominion Experimental Station at Summerland, B.C. *Mary Willison*, '25, writes this simple note from 374 Agnes St., Winnipeg: "I am teaching English in Winnipeg." From Lemberg, Sask., *Mrs. A. L. Mundell* (nee Annie Macleod), '29, writes thus: "*The Trail* comes to me like a letter from home. I enjoy its whole contents, especially articles and items concerning old friends." *Agnes MacFarlane*, '23, also writes from Saskatchewan (Yorkton), where she is teaching History in the Collegiate. *S. C. Morgan*, '23, and *Mrs. Morgan* (nee Gladys Buchanan), '17, are now domiciled in Kingston, Ont., the former being on the staff at Queen's.

A large number of grads are to be found teaching in the provincial high schools. Amongst these of whom I have heard lately are *Florence Borden* (ex-Paris), '27, Wetaskiwin (French of course!); *F. A. Rudd*, '23, '25, Lethbridge; *Eugenie L. Butler*, '27, "a typical prairie bachelor" at Rumsey, Alberta; *George Conquest*, '27, Westmount, Edmonton (Science); *G. K. Sheane*, '15, 214 8th Ave. N.W., Calgary; *Ivy Steele*, '22, back from Hawaii as psychologist in the Edmonton schools; *G. C. French*, '26, Provost; *Janet M. Cook*, '24, "settling down in Barons H.S., Alberta, after touring eight countries in Europe this summer"; *Harry Kostash*, '21, Willingdon, Alberta. College teaching and research work have also claimed a number of members: *S. A. Francis*, '20, is head of the Maths. and Engineering Dept. of the San Mateo Jr. College in "the most beautiful spot on the Pacific slope, 19 miles from San Francisco." Sam wants some more news of class '20, so get busy "whom it may concern." *E. Grace Bullard*, '25, has a school of 400 boys and girls to care for at Kovali, Nellore Dist., India, so "finds time very elusive . . . but still finds an opportunity to do some extramural work."

George Mail, '25, is in the Department of Entomology, Agricultural College, University of Montana, at Bozeman, Mont., while another aggressive Aggie, *W. F. Hanna*, '22, '23, has won the first Ph.D. offered by University of Manitoba and is with the Dominion Rust Lab. at Winnipeg. *Dr. Norman Clark*, '18, Assoc. Professor of Chemistry at Iowa State University, says: "*Dr. Carl Scholl*, '18, *with his wife* (Helen Haig, Pharmacy '18?), and daughter, stopped their Hudson long enough to spend the evening with me here. Dr. Scholl is in the Research Division of the Department of Economics at Michigan State College."

Edith Hamilton, '18, '26, is "doing X-ray work and physio-therapy in Milwaukee, Wisconsin (2702 Lisbon Ave.). I have had the pleasure of seeing *Mr. and Mrs. Reg Barnecut*, '23, and their dear little daughter. It does one good to meet with U. of A. folk so far from the campus." *Rev. T. H. Wright*, '21, is minister of the United Church at Hazelton, B.C. These news items are appreciated by *Marion Jamieson*, '27, who writes from Chesley, Ontario. *Lesley Heathcote*, '24, '28, and *Blanche Giffen*, '22, '25, are now in a "comfortable apartment a couple of blocks from the (Seattle) library, so that eight o'clocks are not the hardship they might be. We expect to be here until June next unless the U. of W. elim-

inates us earlier!" *F. L. Grindley*, '25, '26, is at Bonnyville, Alberta, as Resident Engineer for the C.N.R. on branch line construction. *John Walker*, '24, of the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask., says: "No news, but enjoy *The Trail* very much." Thanks, John—it helps to keep up the old morale! *Mrs. Dan Weston* (nee Mildred Rowe), '24, motored west with her husband (M.D. '25) this summer.. She says: "On our way home we met *Dr. Roy Anderson*, '27, and *Mrs. Anderson* (nee Mertle Morrow), '25, of Smoky Lake. *Dr. and Mrs. Robt. Morrow*, '25, are practising in Lansing, Michigan. *Dr. Lyness Devlin*, '26, is busy housekeeping in Saskatoon at present, although she intends "to begin the practice of medicine in a few weeks." *R. P. Forster*, '20, wishes the following registered as his permanent address: Overseas Club, St. James St., London, S.W. 1. *J. O. G. "Pete" Sanderson*, '22, '23, says that he is at present engrossed in the problem of finding where all the alleged oil is in Southern Alberta; c/o Imperial Oil Co., Calgary, will find him.

Here's an interesting note from *S. R. Laycock*, '16, '23, of Saskatoon: "Since I last wrote our School of Education has been raised to the status of a College with a separate faculty and Dean of our own in the person of *Dr. F. M. Quance*, '14. Among our students this year is an Alberta graduate, *Jimmy Davidson*, '21? so we have nearly enough to give the Alberta yell! We are offering a graduate course leading to the degree of Master of Education in addition to training graduates for High School teaching."

I am indebted to Dr. Karl Clark, of the Department of Industrial Research for the following notes:

T. Knighton, '26, Chapman Camp, B.C. Tom has been in the assay office (of the C.M.S.) since graduation. Recently he has been taken from the assay work and put in the concentrator. He says he is with the Testing Department and looks after the Forrester machine on zinc rougher tailings. He is very pleased to get away from the routine of the assay lab. and likes his new work.

R. T. Hollies, '20, '21, Lloyd, B.C., via P.G.E. Ry. Bob is with the Dominion Soda Producers, Ltd., head office, 208 Rogers Building, Vancouver, B.C. Bob says: "I am engineer in charge of construction and operation of the new plant that is now being built. We are not planning on putting in a large plant. Only 15 tons of soda ash per day is our proposed output. But when we get going here we expect to put in a larger plant next year at some of the other lakes."

S. M. Blair, '24, care Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., Pointe-a-Pierre, Trinidad, B.W.I. Sid has benefitted by recent reorganization and has been made Development Superintendent at the oil refinery at Pointe-a-Pierre. He says his duties are to try out and check up on processes, compare them with the results which the refinery is obtaining and recommend their installation or rejection, and to do the same with all other alterations or changes of refinery methods throughout the refinery.

This clipping from The Gateway gives a summary of the activities of the Calgary Branch thus far. I predict the appearance of a page in *The Trail* devoted to the doings of the branches.

Notes From Calgary

Time makes many inroads upon the ranks of those struggling upward to the light, and it is often our query: "What happens to those who have graduated after leaving Varsity?" Many of us have felt while at the University that the student body is not sufficiently in touch with the rapidly increasing number of alumnae. In order to alleviate this situation somewhat, the executive of the Calgary Branch of the Alumni Association has seen fit to gather together bits of news of some of the "gang" in or about Cowtown.

"Wednesday, the 10th, at 6:30," were the words printed on the circular letters sent out to the alumni here in the city. A ready response was given, for 55 of the old boys and girls sat down at President Walter Herbert's (Arts '23 and Law '26)

festive board for the annual meeting and dinner.

The faces of all lit up when Walter introduced into our midst our genial old friend Stan Barker (B.Com. '26, M.A. Harv. '28), who kept everyone in excellent humor with inimitable and irrepressible style of the salesman, out of which Stan told us he was trying to graduate.

After a very hearty repast and a few of the tiresome reports were made, the election of officers took place. Those at the tiller for the next year follow:

D. P. McDonald (Arts '26, Law '28), President.

Miss Sada Kiteley (Arts '26), Vice-President.

S. G. MacDonald (Arts '25, Law '28), Treasurer.

Miss Helen Armstrong (Arts' 24), Secretary.

Jim Laurie (Agric. '26).

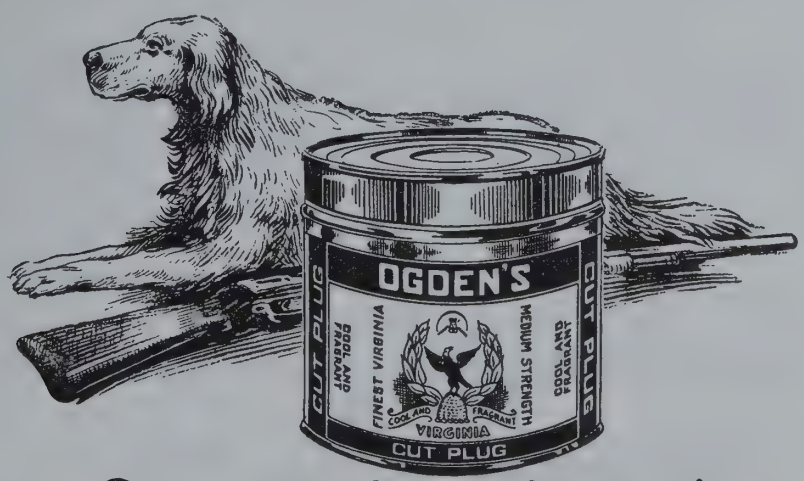
Jean Auger (B.Pharm. '26).

Lenore Walters (Arts '28).

Dr. Dave Haworth (Dent. '28).

Mildred Hall (Arts '21).

After the election of new officers a Dance Committee, composed of the following, was elected. S. G. MacDonald, convener; Art Willis, Dr. Baden Powell,



A man's best friends

Even a woman can understand a man getting pally with a good gun and a good dog. But it takes a man to understand the chumminess of good tobacco. That's why red-blooded fellows fall in love with Ogden's and so put one over on old Euclid by learning that three makes one—happy.

OGDEN'S

CUT PLUG

Save the valuable "Poker Hands"

Gordon McLatchie, Mae Webster.

It will be the task of this committee to put on the Varsity Ball during Christmas week, to be held at the Palliser Hotel. From accounts of the first ball, given last year, a tremendous success should be assured. Christmas week is chosen for the time in order that the large number of University students and graduates out of the city at the present time may have an opportunity to attend.

Plans are on foot to make this event one of the season's events, and it is understood that to a number of debutantes it will be the raison d'etre. Applications for ticket reservations are already being received, so that a capacity crowd is to be predicted.

It was particularly pleasing to see the enthusiasm present the other night, with everyone speaking about the days at Varsity with its many joys and few sorrows. Many times one could hear, "Do you remember when .... ?" and the ringing laughs that followed clearly indicated that many of the old experiences were very vividly imprinted upon each one's mind.

A drive is now commencing for increased membership, and it is confidently expected that at least two hundred will be paid up before the New Year.

Miss Marg Cooper (Com. '26), the retiring Vice-President, entertained at tea on Sunday, October 14th, for both the outgoing and incoming executives. The boys all voted it the best ever for, as they stated afterwards, they certainly did get enough to eat. This was a very interesting get-together, and reminiscing into the past brought forth the irrepressible gales of laughter.

Reg Hamilton, '27, the skilful skipper of the track team, tells me that five Albertans were very much in evidence on the side lines at Winnipeg (and it's not to be wondered at—they *had* something to crow about!) These irrepressibles were: *Beth Caswell*, '26, *Jean Folkins*,

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'27, *J. Allen*, '28, '*Mo Kellam*, '27, and *C. Waldo*.

There are a large number of people who have graduated, back taking further work. I cannot hope to mention all, or even most of them, but I've run into *Herb Newcombe*, '28, *Bruce Brown*, '27 (the boy who makes yards), *Alice Joyce*, '26, *R. W. Boyd*, '27, and there are dozens more. Of course the Normal schools claim many too; I believe that *W. R. Dean*, '28, and *Emily Mayhew*, '28, are attending such classes in Edmonton.

My quiver is almost empty, but I'm going to set down a few new addresses which have come in: *A. G. Scroggie* (Ph.D.), '22, '24, 174 Crestwood Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.; *W. M. Davidson*, '25, Box 903 Swift Current, Sask.; *Miss G. L. Smith*, '28, 1202 Bishop St., Montreal, P.Q.; *Wm. H. Cook*, '26, '28, P.O. Box 2752, Stanford University, California; *J. P. Ficht*, '24, '26, R. 1 Box 120, McKee's Rocks, Pa., U.S.A.; *Jack Lehmann*, '25, '27, Bear Island, Ont.; *Mrs. F. G. Sutherland* (nee Wilma Coone), '27, 11220 96th St., Edmonton; *J. W. Howe*, '25, District Club Agent, Mitchell, S.D.; *Ernestine Capsey*, '27, Lloydminster, Sask.; *T. L. Cross*, '28, c|o Short & Cross, Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg., Edmonton; *Mrs. K. M. Royer* (nee Irma Raver), '23, 24 North Worth Ave., Elgin, Illinois; *Wm. H. Swift*, '24, '27, Olds, Alberta; *W. G. Saunders*, '26, Viking, Alberta; *A. E. Popple*, '15, 10230 119th St., Edmonton; *D. A. Hansen*, '28, c|o Calgary Power Co., Agency Bldg., Edmonton; *D. J. W. Oke*, '26, '27, Grande Prairie, Alberta; *E. L. Whittaker*, '21, '28, Lamont, Alberta; *J. D. O. Mothersill*, '16, Capitol Hill, Edmonton; *Mrs. E. C. Darling* (nee Audrey Malcolmson), '21, 12207 Stony Plain Road, Edmonton; *Kenneth M. McEwan*, '27, '28, Kindersley, Saskatchewan; *John McThom*, '25, Dominion Land Office, Edmonton.

Friends of *Dave Caldwell*, Pharm. Lic. '27, will be interested to learn that he was married on Oct. 17th to Miss Edna Irene Burton, of Provost, Alberta.

Congratulations to *J. G. Malloch*, '24 and '26, on winning his Ph.D. from Minnesota. There may be things about the

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baking qualities of wheat that John doesn't know, but . . . .

Now for our closing number on the program, to wit *Carman Craig's* ('27) news of the Edmonton Branch:

The Edmonton Branch welcomed Dr. Wallace to Alberta at an informal dinner on Friday, October 12th. The lounge at Athabasca Hall was too small to accommodate the number which came to meet the new president, and tables had also to be set in the main dining-room. However, everyone was able to come into the one room after dinner.

It was disappointing that Dr. Wallace preferred to be a guest, silent except for a few gracious words in response to the greetings and good wishes tendered him. Mr. Percy Davies, as president of the Branch, spoke on behalf of Edmonton, while Mr. Alan Harvey brought the congratulations of the Council and of all those graduates who could not be present.

We were so fortunate as to secure Mayor Bury's consent to address us at this meeting. His subject was "Lord Birkenhead," and he held his audience in the most absorbed interest—only too sorry that the mayor's other duties forced him to make his address short.

—The Secretary.

CAMPUS CHATTER

What seems destined to be one of the pleasantest years in Varsity's history has been marked by two rousing athletic triumphs—in track and rugby. The Track Team apparently wished to make President Wallace feel thoroughly at home here after his departure from Manitoba, so it proceeded, in very definite fashion, to bring back from the University of Manitoba one of its landmarks, the Cairns Cup. Mr. Cairns' little silver goblet has found a resting place in Winnipeg every year since it was first presented in 1920 for the Western Inter-University Track Championship. Alberta has been cutting down Manitoba's lead for several years past, and this fall, with an irresistible determination to do it

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"now or never," the track boys gathered in 75 points as against Manitoba's 49 and Saskatchewan's 20. The women's track team was not so fortunate, losing to Saskatchewan the women's crown, which was competed for in 1927 for the first time. Too much credit cannot be given to Coach Tait for the showing the squad made this year, and also to Reg Hamilton, the energetic manager of the team.

* * *

The Track Team's victory caused a revival of what is sometimes known as University Spirit, whatever that may be. Anyway, when the team arrived at the Arts Building on its return from Winnipeg it was greeted with a display of spontaneous enthusiasm which was a revelation to pessimistic seniors who had long ceased to hope that such a thing could exist at the U. of A.

* * *

The Rugby Team redoubled its efforts with the inspiration of the track successes before it, and the result has been the greatest rugby team the University has ever produced. Unquestionably the major credit for the rugby victories belongs to Coach Wally Sterling, who came here this fall to join the Department of History. Coach Sterling won the enthusiastic loyalty of his men from the start, and he then proceeded to train them to play a scientific and "beautiful" brand of rugby which has amazed the most optimistic of Varsity rugby fans. After dropping a pair of games to the Edmonton Eskimos in Provincial League fixtures at the start of the season, Varsity defeated the Calgary Tigers on two occasions, and made a clean sweep of four games against Manitoba and Saskatchewan to win the Hardy Cup and the Western University Championship. At time of writing the team is preparing to leave for Vancouver, where it will play exhibition games against the University of British Columbia on November 21 and 24. An exhibition game with the Eskimos is a possibility on its return, and most rugby critics believe that Varsity

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will avenge its early season defeats without any great difficulty.

* * *

About five hundred students stormed the C.N.R. station when the rugby men returned from Winnipeg with the cup. A noisy parade down Jasper Avenue and over to the campus brought the students' part of the welcome to a successful close.

* * *

The Rooters' Club came to life in great style this fall. Under the leadership of two lusty sons of the clan Macdonald—Ian and Don—a pep rally was held the night before the Manitoba game here, and the game itself witnessed the introduction of a few little tricks borrowed from American universities for the improvement of the co-ordinated vocal encouragement which it is the duty of a Rooters' Club to provide.

* * *

The Students' Union held a historic meeting on November 2. In brief, acting on the recommendation of a committee which had been working on the matter for a half year, the Union passed amendments to the constitution vesting legislative power in the Students' Council. The Council will be very similar in its membership to the present one, but instead of being merely an executive it will be a legislature for the student body, subject to a veto power remaining in the Students' Union. Under the new system, meetings of the Union will be called only upon the request in writing of one hundred members—except for two meetings, in the fall and spring, which are fixed by the Constitution. A quorum at Union meetings will consist of two hundred members. An equally important step taken by the Union was the abolition of the Students' Court. Both changes take effect January 1, 1929. The Committee was not prepared to submit in detail the constitution of the suggested disciplinary committee to replace the Court, comprising three students and two faculty members; consequently, the Act providing for

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this body will be voted on some time before Christmas.

* * *

Matt Halton, Editor of The Gateway, and his assistants, have been grinding out an excellent paper this term in every respect. The size of "The Rag" is steadily increasing—six pages is the regular weekly ration, but eights and tens are no longer great events. A real surprise was handed out a few hours after the last rugby game at Manitoba, when The Gateway published a live rugby extra with the detailed story of the game and other rugby news and feature stories.

* * *

The Debating Society has not lagged behind. Two debates have been held this term on the Parliamentary system, which was introduced last session. The first, on the question of the place of the Faculty of Arts in the University, attracted about fifty students, and the second, the subject of which was Companionate Marriage, drew close to two hundred. The Parliamentary system has won great favour in debating circles—undoubtedly well deserved, since it gives larger numbers of students the opportunity of developing their talents. In January Varsity will endeavour to bring back the McGoun Cup and the Western Varsity Debating Championship. It is possible, also, that an Australian team from the University of Sidney will debate here after Christmas.

* * *

The Campus is alive with speculation as to the identity of the next Rhodes Scholar. At least three will known students are understood to be in the running, and their relative merits will be warmly debated in Common Room and Tuck Shop until the Selection Committee meets in December.—Max Wershof.

VERSE FROM "THE GATEWAY"

Eileen-a-Bawn

They offered me then
A crown and a throne
And a kingdom that stretched
From the Seas to Athlone.

But rather I chose
The little stone cottage
Beside the green lawn,
The bowl of hot pottage
And Eileen-a-bawn.

She is fair as the sunset
And wild as a fawn;
And a voice like a wood-thrush
Has Eileen-a-bawn.

For who would be happy
Behind wall and gate
With discords and warrings
On matters of state—
When by a lakeside
A cottage of grey
And a green strip of lawn
Through the wintry day,
And a maid so beguiling
With laughter and smiling
As Eileen-a-bawn.

So away from the city
Ere yet it is dawn
To the cot by the lakeside
And Eileen-a-bawn.

—O. R. W.

RHODES SCHOLAR

George Stanley, Honours History student of the final year, has been selected as the Alberta Rhodes Scholar for this year. The sincere congratulations and best wishes of The Trail are tendered him. He is a worthy representative of his university.

Births and Marriages

(Kindly send articles for this department to
Greta Simpson, University of Alberta)

MARRIAGES

BULLOCK—WALLIS—On August 24, 1928, Edna I. Wallis, Arts '24 to John Thornton Bullock, Arts '27. Mr. and Mrs. Bullock will live at Tofield.

SMITH—RUSSELL—At Camrose, on June 14th, 1928, Margaret Barr Russell,' '26, to Dr. Charles Barnes Smith, '28.

MICKIE—BURRY—At Edmonton, on Oct. 10th, 1928, Margaret Christine, daughter of Thomas Burry and the late Mrs. Burry, to Dr. Thomas C. Mickie, '26, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Mickie, of Extension, B.C.

BIRTHS

RUTHERFORD—At Edmonton, on July 19, 1928, to Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Rutherford, a son, James Alexander.

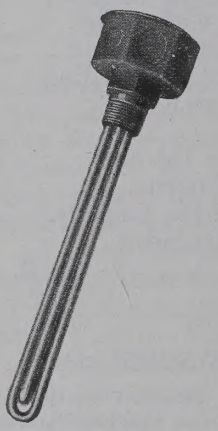
RICHARDS—At Edmonton, on Oct. 24, 1928, to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Richards, '26, a daughter, Donna Gail.

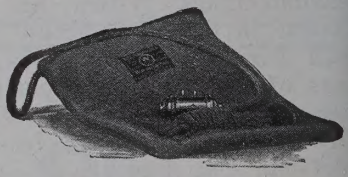
CORMACK—At Alix, on July 29, 1928, to Mr. and Mrs. Eric Cormack, a son.

CRUIKSHANK—At Edmonton, on Sept. 18, 1928, to Mr. and Mrs. Cruikshank (nee Grace Duncan, '20), a son, Robert Allan.

ROYER—At Washington, D.C., August 31, 1928, to Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Royer (nee Irma Raver, H.Ec. '23), a son, Kenneth William.

WALLACE—At Edmonton, on November 18, 1928, to Dr. Robt. C. Wallace and Mrs. Wallace, a son.





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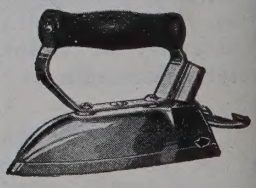
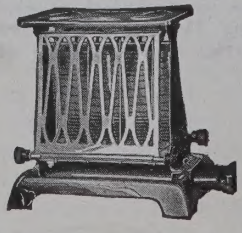
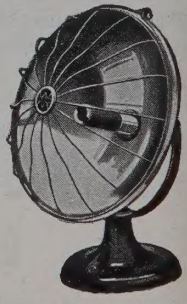

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